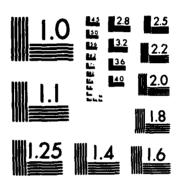
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compound, a representative member of a new class of compounds, are reported. The macrobicycle employs tin atoms as bridgeheads in a manner analogous to the nitrogen atoms of a cryptand. The molecular and crystal structure of the macrobicycle were determined by x-ray crystallography, and the positional and thermal parameters and bond distances are reported.

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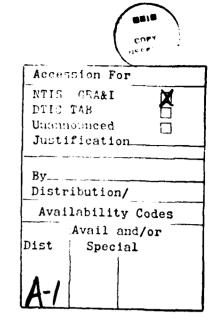
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TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 5



Macrocycles Containing Tin.

Synthesis and Structure of

1,10-Diphenyl-1,10-distannabicyclo[8.8.8]hexacosane

by

Martin Newcomb, Michael T. Blanda, Yutaka Azuma, and Terry J. Delord

Texas A&M University Department of Chemistry College Station, TX 77843

July 2, 1984

Prepared for publication in J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.

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Macrocycles Containing Tin. Synthesis and Structure of 1,10-Diphenyl-1,10-distannabicyclo[8.8.8]hexacosane

Martin Newcomb*†, Michael T. Blanda, Yutaka Azuma, and Terry J. Delord

Department of Chemistry, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, 77843 USA

Summary: The title macrobicycle was prepared and studied by x-ray crystallography.

We have reported the syntheses of macrocycles containing two or four diphenyl-stanna moieties in the ring with various length polymethylene chains between the tin atoms. Since acyclic, Lewis acidic distanna compounds have been shown to exhibit cooperative binding of donors, we predicted that macrocycles containing Lewis acidic tin atoms would display cooperative and size-selective binding properties. In confirmation of this expectation, we have found that replacement of one or both phenyl groups on each tin atom in a macrocycle with chlorine or bromine atoms gives Lewis acidic macrocycles which form complexes with donor compounds containing basic nitrogen and oxygen atoms; complexes with donor atom to tin atom ratios of both 2:1 and 1:1 have been isolated and are under investigation. In this communication we report the preparation and structure of a representative of a new class of organotin compounds, a macrobicycle containing two tin atoms in which the tin atoms serve as bridgeheads in a manner analogous to the nitrogen atoms of a cryptand. It may be expected that Lewis acidic macrobicyclic organotin compounds will be highly selective complexing agents.

The preparation of 1,10-diphenyl-1,10-distannabicyclo[8.8.8] hexacosane (1) follows the sequence shown in the Scheme. The preparation of macrocycle 4 has been reported, but we modified the procedure by using a double dilution method wherein dilute (ca. 0.03 M) solutions of the reagents 2 and 3 were added

simultaneously to a THF reaction mixture over 2 h at 25 °C to give 4 in 62% yield after purification by reverse phase chromatography and recrystallization. Treatment of macrocycle 4 with 2.1 molar equivalents of HC1 in CH₂Cl₂ at -78 °C followed by slow warming to 25 °C and distillation of the solvent at reduced pressure gave the dichlorinated product 5 which appeared to be pure by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. Crude 5 was then allowed to react with the diGrignard reagent 2 in THF at 25 °C, again using the double dilution method (0.03 M solutions, 2 h addition). After a standard workup, ¹ bicycle 1 was purified by preparative reverse phase chromatography (Baker bonded-phase ODS, 40 µ; 60:40, CH₃OH:THF elution; ca. 5 column volume retention) followed by recrystallization from CH₃OH/THF to give pure 1 in 15% yield from macrocycle 4. Macrobicycle 1 (mp 92-94 °C) was characterized by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy, osmometric MW measurement (Calcd: 728; found: 734), and elemental analysis (C, H).

A crystal of 1 was suitable for x-ray crystallographic analysis. \ddagger An ORTEP drawing of 1 is shown in Figure 1. The compound crystallized in a cylindrical form with a tin-tin distance of 8.45 Å. The interior of the cavity in 1 is filled with the hydrogen atoms of the polymethylene chains. The tin atoms of 1 are essentially tetrahedral in the crystal, and from the 1 J(119 Sn- 13 C) of 332 Hz appear to be tetrahedral in solution. 4

Crystal data: $\operatorname{Sn_2C_{36}H_{58}}$, M = 728.24, triclinic, space group $\overline{\text{Pl}}$, a = 13.508(8), b = 16.154(9), c = 9.094(3) Å, α = 106.35(4)°, β = 109.67(4)°, γ = 92.49(5)°, U = 1772(1) Å³, Z = 2, D_C = 1.365 g/cm³. Intensity data were collected on an Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer with Mo-Karadiation. Data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects (μ = 14.38 cm⁻¹) to yield 2193 observed structure factors with I > 3 σ (I) which were used for the structure solution and refinement. The positions of the two tin atoms were determined by direct methods. Successive least squares refinement and difference-Fourier methods were used to

locate the remaining carbon atoms. While exhibiting rather high thermal motion, all non-hydrogen atoms were successfully refined anisotropically. The hydrogen atoms were included in calculated positions with fixed temperature factors and were not refined. Least squares refinement converged at R = 0.061 and $R_w = 0.084$.

Other size distanna macrobicycles should be available by the procedures we used to prepare 1, and, indeed, the corresponding 32 atom bicycle has already been prepared in our laboratory. In addition, functionalization of macrobicycle 1 to give a Lewis acidic species (replacement of phenyl groups with chloro groups) was achieved by treatment of 1 with HCl in a reaction similar to that used for conversion of 4 to 5, and complexation properties of this derivative are under investigation.³

We are grateful for financial support from the Office of Naval Research.

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 Chem., 1976, 111, 179.

†Camille and Henry Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar, 1980-1985.

‡All crystallographic computing and plotting was performed using the Enraf-Nonius Structure Determination Package (1982), Enraf-Nonius, Delft, Holland. The atomic coordinates for this work are available on request from the Director of the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, University Chemical Laboratory, Lensfield Rd., Cambridge CB2 1EW. Any request should be accompanied by the full literature citation for this communication.

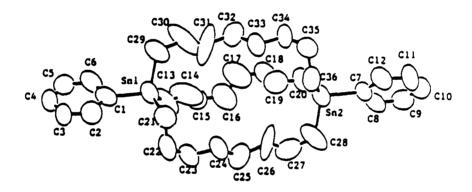


Figure 1. ORTEP representation of 1. The hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Scheme

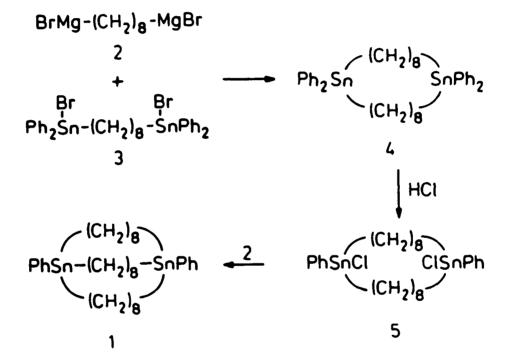


Table of Positional and Thermal Parameters and Their Estimated Standard Deviations.

B(2,3)	.8138(.8138(.817(2		. 69.00 . 69.00 . 69.00 . 69.00 . 69.14	. 6697 . 6987 . 6988 . 6988	. 629 . 629 . 626 . 684 . 619	. 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6. 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
ß(1,3)	.8273(.8273(.828(2 .832(2	. #256(3 . #18(4 . #18(3 . #27(2	. 6255 . 6255 . 614 . 626 . 626 . 615 . 64	. 643(4 . 643(4 . 6988(4 . 613(3	. 635 635 635 635 635 635 64 635 635 635 635 635 635 635 635 635 635	.815(4 .828(4 .821(3 .821(3 .831(3	6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 .
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ß(3,3)	. #316(. #392(. #3#(2 . #38(2	.855(4 .861(4 .854(3 .829(2	. 635 (3 . 635 (3 . 641 (3	. 636(4 . 635(4 . 635(4 . 629(3	. 842(3 . 858(3 . 873(4 . 876(5	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
B (2,2)	.88689(5 .88788(5 .8898(7 .8893(8	.8848(6 .8848(6 .9891(7 .8185(8	. 8895(. 8891(. 8872(. 8868(. 8153(12 . 8254(28 . 8125(11	.#193(1 .#112(.#138(1 .##66(.8862(8 .8878(8 .8868(7 .8899(9 .8858(6	8.8145(9) 8.8125(9) 8.8872(12) 8.8872(12) 8.8889(9) 8.8863(7) 8.8874(7) 8.8854(7)
A(1,1)	.6182(.6182(.614(1	. 617(1) . 617(2) . 617(2) . 619(1)	. 615(1) . 614(1) . 617(1) . 623(2)	. 831(2 . 831(2 . 821(2 . 817(1	. 6236(2 . 6231(1 . 623(2 . 632(2)	. 821(2 . 817(2 . 819(1 . 828(2 . 836(2 . 815(1	6.62/(2) 6.62/6(1) 6.63/6(1) 6.63/6(3) 6.61/6(2) 6.61/6(2) 6.62/6(2)
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> 1	.52545(6 .02537(6 .6657(8	6.8624(9) 6.8494(8) 6.8643(8) 6.7141(9)	.2136(8) .3459(9) .3687(9)	8.2189(9) 8.4763(12) 8.4848(15) 8.3698(11)	.2248(12) .1298(18) .1833(12) .8195(18)	.4753(9) .4887(18) .3139(9) .2465(18) .1549(8)	6. 25. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18
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Table of Positional and Thermal Parameters and Their Estimated Standard Deviations (continued).

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Atom	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	~

The form of the anisotropic thermal parameter is: $\exp[-(\beta(1,1)^4h^2+\beta(2,2)^4k^4+\beta(3,3)^4t^1)]$.

Estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits are shown in parentheses

Table of Bond Distances in Angstroms

Atomi	Atom2	01stance ************************************	Atoml	Atom2		Atoml	Atom2	Distance
SNI	C1	2.152(11)	C7	83	1.419(15)	C22	C23	1.35(2)
SN1	C13	2.11(2)	C7	C12	1.363(14)	C23	C24	1.588(15)
SNI	C21	2.141(14)	83	63	1.37(2)	C24	C25	1.475(15)
SNI	C29	2.161(13)	60	C18	1.33(2)	C25	C26	1.57(2)
SN2	C 3	2.115(1#)	C18	C111	1.32(2)	C26	C27	1.41(2)
SN2	C28	2.13(2)	C111	C12	1.375(14)	C27	C28	1.41(2)
SN2	C28	2.133(15)	C13	¢114	1.27(2)	C29	C3B	1.44(2)
SN2	C36	2.136(14)	C14	C15	1.49(2)	C3B	C31	1.26(3)
5	C2	1.344(14)	C15	C16	1.51(2)	C31	C32	1.45(2)
C 1	90	1.488(15)	C16	C17	1.39(2)	C32	C33	1.46(2)
C2	C3	1.386(15)	C17	C18	1.46(2)	C33	C34	1.467(15)
C3	3	1.31(2)	C18	C19	1.53(2)	C34	C35	1.28(2)
7	CS	1.34(2)	613	C28	1.34(2)	C35	236	1.56(2)
C5	90	1.39(2)	C21	C22	1.58(2)			

Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

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